



**THE DEFINITIVE TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and the Most CHRISTIAN KING. Signed at Versailles, the 3d of September 1783.**  
As published by AUTHORITY.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

BE it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern, the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the most Serene and Most Potent Prince Lewis the Sixteenth, by the Grace of God, Most Christian King, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer, which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of all the Russias, made to them, of their interposition, and of their mediation: But their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of Peace, communicated to each other their laudible intention; which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing Preliminary Articles at Versailles, the 20th of January in the present year. Their said Majesties, the King of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them, in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the Definitive Treaty to be concluded between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named, as their representatives, viz. His Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy-Argeuteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Crichegnee, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Counsellor of State, to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the Most illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Prince Iwan Bariatinsky, Lieutenant-General of the forces of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the Order of St Anne, and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Marcoff, Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties, the King of Great-Britain and the Most Christian King, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great-Britain, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Huntingdon, actual Privy Counsellor to his Britannic Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the Most Christian King, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Charles Gravier, Count de Vergennes, Baron of Welfersing, &c. the King's Counsellor in all his Councils, Commander in his Orders, President of the Royal Council of Finances, Counsellor of State Military, Minister and Secretary of State, and of his commands and Finances; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception of either places, or of persons: So that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting, on either side, any kind of hostilities, by sea or land, to be committed from henceforth, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever, and every thing shall be carefully avoided, which might, hereafter, prejudice the union happily re-established, applying themselves on the contrary, on every occasion, to procure for each other whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantages, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would cause any prejudice to either of the high contracting parties: There shall be a general oblivion of every thing that may have been done or committed before, or since the commencement of the war, which is just ended.

Art. II. The treaties of Westphalia of 1648; the treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678, and 1679; of Ryfwick of 1697; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; the treaty of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix la Chapelle of 1748; and that of Paris of 1763; serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and the present treaty: and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general, which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, as if they were inserted here word for word, so that they are to be exactly observed, for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiously executed on all sides, in all their points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty.

Art. III. All the prisoners made, on all sides, as well by land, as by sea, and the hostages carried away, or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, each crown respectively paying the advances, which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of

the country where they shall have been detained, according to the attested receipts and estimates, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on one side and the other; and securities shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners shall have contracted in the countries where they have been detained, until their entire liberty. And all the ships of war and merchant vessels, which shall have been taken, since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall be likewise restored *bona fide* with all their crews, and cargoes: And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

Art. IV. His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present treaty to his Most Christian Majesty.

Art. V. His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty deg. north latitude; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain consents on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St John, passing to the North, and descending by the Western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

Art. VI. With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St Laurence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris.

Art. VII. The King of Great Britain restores to France the island of St Lucia, in the condition it was in when it was conquered by the British arms: and his Britannic Majesty cedes and guarantees to his Most Christian Majesty the island of Tobago. The Protestant inhabitants of the said island, as well as those of the same religion, who shall have settled at St Lucia, whilst that island was occupied by the British arms, shall not be molested in the exercise of their worship; and the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the King of Great Britain in the aforesaid islands, shall retain their possessions upon the same titles and conditions by which they have acquired them; or else they may retire in full security and liberty, where they shall think fit, and shall have the power of selling their estates, provided it be to subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, and of removing their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or of criminal prosecutions. The term limited for this emigration is fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. And for the better securing of the possessions of the inhabitants of the aforesaid island of Tobago, the Most Christian King shall issue letters patent, containing an abolition of the Droit d'Aubaine in the said island.

Art. VIII. The Most Christian King restores to Great Britain the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, St Vincent's, Dominica, St Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses of these islands shall be delivered up in the condition they were in when the conquest of them was made. The same stipulations inserted in the preceding article shall take place in favour of the French subjects, with respect to the islands enumerated in the present article.

Art. IX. The King of Great Britain cedes, in full right, and guarantees to his Most Christian Majesty, the river Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of St Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendic; and his Britannic Majesty restores to France the island of Goree, which shall be delivered up in the condition it was in when the conquest of it was made.

Art. X. The Most Christian King, on his part, guarantees to the King of Great Britain the possession of fort James, and of the river Gambia.

Art. XI. For preventing all discussion in that part of the world, the two high contracting parties shall, within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, name commissaries, who shall be charged with the settling and fixing of the boundaries of the respective possessions. As to the gum trade, the English shall have the liberty of carrying it on, from the mouth of the river St John, to the bay and fort of Portendic inclusively: Provided that they shall not form any permanent settlement, of what nature soever, in the said river St John, upon the coast, or in the bay of Portendic.

Art. XII. As to the residue of the coast of Africa, the English and French subjects shall continue to resort thereto, according to the usage which has hitherto prevailed.

Art. XIII. The King of Great Britain restores to his Most Christian Majesty all the settlements which belonged to him at the beginning of the present war, upon the coast of Orixia, and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters: and his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as shall be in his power for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as well as on the coasts of Orixia, Coromandel, and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French East India Company, whether they exercise it individually, or united in a company.

Art. XIV. Pondicherry shall be in like manner delivered up and guaranteed to France, as also Karikal: And his Britannic Majesty shall procure, for an additional dependency to Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and to Karikal, the four magazines bordering thereupon.

Art. XV. France shall re-enter into the possession of Mahé, as well as of its factory at Surat; and the French shall carry on their trade, in this part of India, conformably to the principles established in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

Art. XVI. Orders having been sent to India by the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the sixteenth article of the Preliminaries, it is further agreed, that if, within the term of four months, the respective allies of their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties shall not have acceded to the present pacification, or concluded a separate accommodation, their said Majesties shall not give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies, such as they were in the year 1776.

Art. XVII. The King of Great Britain being desirous to give to his Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and to contribute to render solid the peace re-established between their said Majesties, consents to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusive, to this day.

Art. XVIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two high contracting parties shall name commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of January, in the year 1784.

Art. XIX. All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of his Most Christian Majesty, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Art. XX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done; St Lucia, (one of the Caribbee islands) and Goree in Africa, three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done. The King of Great Britain shall in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St Vincent's, Dominica, St Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. France shall be put in possession of the towns and factories which are restored to her in the East-Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, as before, as additional dependencies to Pondicherry, and to Karikal, six months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. France shall deliver up, at the end of the like term of six months, the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English, or their allies, in the East-Indies. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately, after the ratification of the present Treaty.

Art. XXI. The decision of the prizes and seizures made prior to the hostilities shall be referred to the respective Courts of Justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the Courts of Justice of the nation which shall have made the capture, or ordered the seizures.

Art. XXII. For preventing the revival of the law-suits which have been ended in the islands conquered by either of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the judgments pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenor.

Art. XXIII. Their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties promise to observe sincerely, and *bona fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present Treaty: and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: And the said high contracting parties guarantee to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Art. XXIV. The solemn ratifications of the present Treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the high contracting parties, in the space of one month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Treaty.

In witness whereof, we the under written Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

MANCHESTER. (L. S.)

## SEPERATE ARTICLES.

Article I. Some of the titles made use of by the contracting parties, whether in the full powers, and other instruments, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed that no prejudice should ever result therefrom, to either of the said contracting parties; and that the titles taken or omitted, on either side, upon occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present treaty, shall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

Art. II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty, shall not form an example which may be alledged, or quoted as a precedent, or, in any manner, prejudice either of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard

to, and on the part of powers, who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like Treaties in a different language from the French; the present Treaty having, nevertheless, the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary of their Britannic Majesty, and Most Christian Majesty, have signed the present separate articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the 31<sup>st</sup> of September, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

MANCHESTER.  
(L. S.)

### DECLARATION.

THE King having entirely agreed with his Most Christian Majesty, upon the articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders, that the French fishermen be not incommoded, in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen, during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said islands, and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

With regard to India, Great Britain having granted to France every thing that can ascertain and confirm the trade which the latter requires to carry on there, his Majesty relies with confidence on the repeated assurances of the Court of Versailles, that the power of surrounding Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters, shall not be exercised in such a manner as to make it become an object of umbrage.

The new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort, there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandise, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When, therefore, the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties, are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view, his Majesty has consented to the appointment of Commissioners, on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

In witness whereof, we his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, being thereto duly authorized, have signed the present declaration, and caused the seal of our arms to be set thereto.

Given at Versailles, the 31<sup>st</sup> of September, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.

### COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE principles which have guided the King, in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain, that his Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the islands of St Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two Sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and his Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland and those of St Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by either party, but to the middle of the channel; and his Majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

The King's desire to maintain the peace comprehends India as well as the other parts of the world; his Britannic Majesty may therefore be assured, that his Majesty will never permit that an object so inoffensive, and so harmless, as the ditch, with which Chandernagore is to be surrounded, should give any umbrage to the Court of London.

The Kings in proposing new arrangements of commerce, had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht, in one thousand seven hundred

and thirteen. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that his Majesty's intention is not in any wise to cancel all the stipulations in the above mentioned treaty; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities and advantages expressed in that treaty, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that Commissioners are to be appointed to treat upon the state of the trade between the two nations; and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and the same spirit of conciliation, which presided over the discussion of all the other points comprised in the Definitive Treaty; and his said Majesty is firmly persuaded, that the respective Commissioners will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, have signed the present Counter-declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Given at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

WE, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, having acted as mediator in the work of pacification, declare, that the treaty of peace signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) LE COMTE DE MERCY ARGENTEAU.

WE, Ministers Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias, having acted as mediators in the work of pacification, declare that the treaty of peace, signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(L. S.) PRINCE IWAN BARIATINSKY.

(L. S.) A. MARCOFF.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and the King of SPAIN. Signed at VERSAILLES, the 31<sup>st</sup> of September, 1783. In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

BE it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern, That the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, and of the Indies, &c. being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Emperors of all the Russias, made to them, of their interposition, and of their mediation; but their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention; which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing Preliminary Articles at Versailles, the 20<sup>th</sup> of January, in the present year. Their said Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the Catholic King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them, in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the Definitive Treaty to be concluded between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named, as their representatives, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy-Argenteau, Viscount of Loos, Baron of Crichegnée, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Councillor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatinsky, Lieutenant-General of the forces of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the Orders of St Anne and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcaud de Marcoff, Councillor of State to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King, have named and constituted for their Plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great Britain, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, actual Privy Councillor to his Britannic Majesty, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the Catholic King, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lord Peter Paul Abarca de Bolea, Ximenes d'Urrea, &c. Count of Aranda and Casta Florida, Marquis of Torres, of Villanar and Ruyit, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Batones of Gavín, Sierano, Clamofa, Enrip Trazmoz, La Mata de Castil-Viejo, Antillon La Almolda, Cortés, Jorva, St Geais, Rabouillet, Arcan, and Ste. Colombe de Eanes, Lord of the Tenage and Honour of Alcalaén, the Valley of Rodella, the Castles and Towns of Maella, Mesones, Tiurana, and Villa Plana, Taradell and Viladrau, &c. Rico-Hombre in Aragon by descent, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy Ghost, Gentleman of the King's Chamber in Employment, Captain General of his Forces, and his Ambassador to the most Christian King; who, after having exchanged their

respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a Christian, universal and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties; and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever; and they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

ART. II. The Treaties of Westphalia of 1648; those of Madrid of 1667, and of 1670; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; of Madrid of 1715; of Seville of 1729; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748; the Treaty of Madrid of 1750; and the Definitive Treaty of Paris of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the Peace, and to the present Treaty; and for this purpose, they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the Treaties in general which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, and particularly all those which are specified and renewed in the aforesaid Definitive Treaty of Paris, in the best form, and as if they were here inserted word for word; so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed, by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty of Peace.

ART. III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given, during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present Treaty; each Crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side; and further shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored, *bona fide*, with all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

ART. IV. The King of Great Britain cedes, in full right to his Catholic Majesty, the island of Minorca. Provided that the same stipulations inserted in the following article shall take place in favour of the British subjects, with regard to the above-mentioned island.

ART. V. His Britannic Majesty likewise cedes and guarantees, in full right to his Catholic Majesty, East Florida, as also West Florida. His Catholic Majesty agrees that the British inhabitants, or others who may have been subjects of the King of Great Britain in the said countries, may retire in full security and liberty, where they shall think proper; and may sell their estates, and remove their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or criminal prosecutions; the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; but if, from the value of the possessions of the English proprietors, they should not be able to dispose of them within the said term, then his Catholic Majesty shall grant them a prolongation proportionate to that end. It is further stipulated, that his Britannic Majesty shall have the power of removing from East Florida all the effects which may belong to him, whether artillery, or other matters.

ART. VI. The intention of the two high contracting parties being to prevent as much as possible, all the causes of complaint and misunderstanding heretofore occasioned by the cutting of wood for drying, or logwood; and several English settlements having been formed and extended, under that pretence, upon the Spanish continent; it is expressly agreed that his Britannic Majesty's subjects shall have the right of cutting, loading and carrying away logwood, in the district lying between the rivers Wallis or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so that the navigation of them be common to both nations, to wit, by the river Wallis or Bellize, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake or inlet which runs into the land, and forms an isthmus, or neck, with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio-Nuevo or New River; so that the line of separation shall pass straight across the said isthmus, and meet another lake formed by the water of Rio-Nuevo or New River, at its current. The said line shall continue with the course of Rio-Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked in the map, between Rio-Nuevo and Rio-Hondo, and which empties itself into Rio Hondo; which river shall also serve as a common boundary as far as its junction with Rio-Hondo; and from thence descending by Rio-Hondo to the sea, as the whole is marked on the map which the Plenipotentiaries of the two Crowns have thought proper to make use of, for ascertaining the points agreed upon, to the end that a good correspondence may reign between the two nations, and that the English workmen, cutters and labourers may not trespass from an uncertainty of the boundaries. The respective Commissioners shall fix upon convenient places, in the territory above marked out, in order that his Britannic Majesty's subjects, employed in the felling of logwood, may, without interruption, build therein houses and magazines necessary for themselves, their families, and their effects; and his Catholic Majesty assures to them the enjoyment of all that is expressed in the present article; provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogating in any wise from his rights of sovereignty. Therefore all the English, who may be dispersed in

any other parts of the islands, and for shall require with in the space of change of the r Catholic Maj the English dis ting to the fact these retiring stipulated, thro heretofore, ced Majesty shall c der his subjecte habitants, who shall be perm on the coasts situated opposi on that accoun any manner, o Art. VII. Britain the illa exception, in conquered by pations inter place, in favo lands mention Art. VIII. have been, or world whatsoe well as by tho ded in the pre not under the difficulty, and Art. IX. tions, the two to treat, conce two nations, ence; which a in the space of every 1784. Art. X. A the restrictions contracting pa rain shall caus ret the ratificat done. The L again into poss mas, without justification of In consequence each of the big for the ships w fication of the Art. XI. T to observe sinc established in a time to be inf subjects; and each other, go the present tr Art. XII. prepared in go of Versailles, of one month, day of the sign we the under- sters Plenipo names, and b Definitive Tr added thereto Done at V Versailles, the 31<sup>st</sup> of September, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. (L. S.) MANCHESTER. [Here fol of the co France.] THE new in all parts of ons of the fu treaties, in m merce into to it. In some of cles which re infuse recipr ties for cond advantages, changeable r the value of ces of every When the tions shall be the alteration to extend o the privilege only preserv done. In this vi of Commissa object. Done at Versailles, the 31<sup>st</sup> of September, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. (L. S.) MANCHESTER. THE C. commerce, rules of rec defective in Great Brita Catholic M tions contain on the contr ain all the old treaties, by equivalent much side, t

any other parts, whether on the Spanish continent, or in any of the islands whatsoever, dependent on the aforesaid Spanish crown, and for whatever reason it might be, without exception, shall retire within the district which has been above described, in the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications; and for this purpose orders shall be issued on the part of his Britannic Majesty and on that of his Catholic Majesty, his Governors shall be ordered to grant to the English dispersed every convenience possible for their removing to the settlement agreed upon by the present article, or for retiring wherever they shall think proper. It is likewise stipulated, that if any fortifications should actually have been heretofore erected within the limits marked out, his Britannic Majesty shall cause them all to be demolished; and he will order his subjects not to build any new ones. The English inhabitants, who shall settle there for the cutting of logwood, shall be permitted to enjoy a free fishery for their subsistence, on the coasts of the district above agreed on, or of the islands situated opposite thereto, without being in any wise disturbed on that account; provided they do not establish themselves, in any manner, on the said islands.

Art. VII. His Catholic Majesty shall restore to Great Britain the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain. The same stipulations inserted in the fifth article of this treaty shall take place in favour of the Spanish subjects, with regard to the islands mentioned in the present article.

Art. VIII. All the countries and territories, which may have been, or which may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well as by those of his Catholic Majesty, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Art. IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two high contracting parties shall name Commissioners to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the first of January 1784.

Art. X. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great Britain shall cause East Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. The King of Great Britain shall in like manner enter again into possession of the islands of Providence and the Bahamas, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. XI. Their Britannic and Catholic Majesties promise to observe sincerely, and bona fide, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said high contracting parties guarantee to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

Art. XII. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the high contracting parties, in the space of one month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof, we the under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.  
MANCHESTER. Le Comte d'ARANDA. (L. S.)  
(L. S.)

[Here follow two Separate Articles relative to the titles, &c. of the contracting parties, the same as in the Treaty with France.]

#### DECLARATION.

THE new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort, there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which insure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When therefore the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view, his Majesty has consented to the appointment of Commissioners on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.  
(L. S.) MANCHESTER.

#### COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE Catholic King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, has had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in preceding treaties of commerce. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that the intention of his Catholic Majesty is not in any manner to cancel all the stipulations contained in the above-mentioned treaties; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages expressed in the old treaties, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that Commissioners are to be named to treat upon the

state of trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Catholic Majesty hopes, that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and with the same spirit of conciliation, which have prevailed over the discussion of all the other points included in the definitive treaty; and his said Majesty is equally confident, that the respective Commissioners will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.  
(L. S.) Le Comte d'ARANDA.  
[Here follow the Declarations of the Ministers of their Imperial Majesties, the same as are subjoined to the Treaty with France.]

From the London Papers, Oct. 9.  
L O N D O N.

The Roebuck packet is arrived at Falmouth, from New York, after a short passage of 26 days. Nothing new has yet transpired.

The Hanover packet, from Lisbon, is also arrived at the same place; and advice is received by her, that the Spaniards talk of paying another visit to Algiers, although the last bombardment was attended with a most enormous expence, without doing any material damage to the Moors.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Lisbon, which were brought over in the Ark, Captain Squires, arrived at Margate. They are dated the 27th of September, and contain an account of several ships loading there for London; and that all the ships which sailed from Portsmouth the beginning of September, with several others from Newfoundland, were arrived there.

The Carolina packet Captain Hill, from Charlestown, South Carolina, is safe arrived in the Downs, the letters by which were delivered out yesterday. By them we learn, that the affairs of the New States went on with rather more smoothness than before; and we understand that the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at their last session, passed an act laying an impost of a per cent. *ad valorem*, upon certain articles therein mentioned.

Dispatches are received of the safe arrival, at Plymouth, of Sir Hector Monro, Lord Macleod, and several other officers, who were supposed to be lost several months since on their passage from the East Indies, and their arrival in town is hourly expected.

A Privy Council is summoned for to-morrow at St James's, when dispatches for the East Indies are expected to pass the Great Seal, which are to be conveyed by the Eurydice frigate.—We understand it to be the determination of Government, upon the subject of Mr Hastings, to make no direct interference whatever, either for his dismissal or continuance in his present high employment, but to leave that point entirely to the decision of himself and the Directors, determining nevertheless, to send over two persons to have seats in the Supreme Council, to be the immediate servants of Government in India, and to address their reports and opinions upon every transaction that occurs to the Secretary of State for the time being, and not, as heretofore, to the Company.—This expedient will supply Government with a direct and official communication of all the measures adopted in that quarter, time enough for their interference, should the subject require it, and prevent any individual servant of the Company, as in the instance of the Marhatta war, from involving the country in almost inextricable danger, and subjecting the whole of our possessions to imminent danger of entire alienation, before the Administration at home know any thing of the matter. To provide well for the safety of any particular part of the dominions, it is necessary to embrace in your eye, the general situation of the whole; we are, therefore, very glad that Ministers have thought proper to extend their interference to that most important portion of the British possessions, and to bring it, in some degree, under that jurisdiction, which alone is competent to the advantageous direction of its concerns, the immediate official authority of Government, backed with all the weight of State power, and Parliamentary terror.

On Monday last, during the hurry of proclaiming the peace, a person came to the Bank for cash for 12 fifty-pound notes, which was paid him. The next day, when the notes came to the accountant's office to be examined, they proved to be forged, though the imitation was so nice that it could scarce be detected.

#### EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 9.

"It seems to be a very promising expectation, that before the revolution of another twelvemonth, we shall have from America an augmentation to our population of above 20,000 souls.

"The state of the funds, to many people so much the reverse of the condition in them, that was expected, at present engrossing much of the public notice, and the day of redemption rather a technical phrase, being now often mentioned, it may not be amiss to state the account rather fully, as we have received it from a very intelligent correspondent in the Alley.

"At Midsummer, supposing none of the money to have been borrowed, the subscribers to the new loan paid into the Bank 6,000,000 l. sterling; as much more then remained to be paid. At that time the Bank began to advance for the four following payments; of these, October is the last; and at the following, which is the final payment, in November, the stock thus pawned with the Bank must be redeemed. All the money advanced by them must be repaid with five per cent. interest, and in addition, the final deposit of ten per cent. making an accumulated sum of 6,000,000 l. sterling. To furnish this enormous demand, there are the following supplies of money—the present payment of navy bills, 880,000 l.—600,000 l. by the preceding payment of navy, and the dividends now due, making in all about two millions and a half. The remainder, of three millions and a half sterling, must be forthcoming out of the economy and acquisition of the subscribers—an event, we fear, in the present state of things, not possible at any rate."

This day, peace was proclaimed here at the Cross, the Castle-gate, at the Abbey, and Pier and Shore of Leith. After the Proclamation, at the Castle-gate, a round of the great guns was fired.

Monday last, Charles Atkinson, Esq; was elected Mayor of Newcastle.

Last week, a fire broke out in a wood shade at Newburgh in Fife, which was burnt to the ground. This accident was owing

to some boys discharging their guns at the roof, which being thickened, was set fire to by the wadding.

On Friday morning a smuggling lugger from Ostend, late the Young Lively privateer of Leith, was taken in St Andrews bay, by two of his Majesty's cutters, commanded by Captains Aird and Ogilvie. She had on board upwards of 500 akkers of gin. This morning she arrived in Leith harbour.

Last night, a little after seven o'clock, a brewer's servant was knocked down at the east end of the Meadow (or Hope Park) and robbed of his watch, and what money he had about him.—Some short time thereafter, another person was knocked down, a little further to the west, by the same fellows, as is supposed, who committed the former robbery, three of whom were then in company. They rifled his pockets, but luckily missed his watch. After he got up, he found a shilling lying upon the ground, which had been dropped by the villains in their confusion of running off.

Lately the Betsey, John Smart, was lost, and the crew perished, on the Bogul Sand near Holigaland. The boat of the ship with two men, one of which is supposed to be the Master, was taken up by some fishermen.

Advice is received, that the Norway, Benson, from Shields for London, was lost the 23d ult. on Hillsborough Sand. The Captain and crew were saved, but the ship and cargo lost.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 7.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will not deliver his speech to both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday next—when he goes to the House of Lords, his business on that day will be only to open the session, and order the Commons to proceed to the election of a Speaker. On the next day he will come again to the House; when the Commons will present their new elected Speaker, when, if approved, his Excellency will pronounce the speech. The Lord Lieutenant will then return to the Castle, and the Houses proceed to the voting of the Addresses to his Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant, which on the next day, Thursday, will be delivered in the usual form; after which, an adjournment for eight days, it is thought, will, as heretofore take place, in order to prepare the public accounts for the inspection of the grand Committees."

Limerick, Oct. 2. Last Tuesday the first Munster Provincial regiment, commanded by Col. Arthur Blennerhassett; and the Munster Union regiment, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Inchiquin, were disbanded by General Gabbert.

Mullingar, Oct. 4. Last Tuesday, the regiment of Cornuaught Fencibles, commanded by Colonel William P. K. Trench, marched into Athlone from Galway, and was broke the same evening by Colonel Vyse of the 4th horse.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

AFTER reading in your Saturday's Mercury an account of the manner of proclaiming the peace in the city of London, my curiosity was excited to see the ceremony performed here to day, on the same occasion. And, from the loyalty of my countrymen in general, and the spirit of the City of Edinburgh in particular, I was confident the Londoners would be publicly outdone in propriety and magnificence. The first part of the ceremony, I saw, was performed on the Castlehill. After the proclamation was read, at which the only demonstration of joy was the throwing up of a dead cat, the Castle guns were fired. This was well performed, saving that the great guns facing the east being fired off first, and then the small ones fronting the north, gave us the idea of something beginning with "Sound and Fury, ending in Nothing." The Town Guard headed the procession from the Castle. The neatness and propriety of their appearance is too well known to need noticing here; and I don't suppose it was to convey any idea of dissatisfaction at the peace, that some very four-looking men were placed in the front; or that their drums beat the march usual at the execution of a criminal.—The Trumpeters followed—and gave only a blast or two; which indeed might be owing to their being out of wind—as they were much incommoded by being, as the whole procession was, on foot.—The Herald came next; whose gilded coats would have made a fine appearance, had they not been disgraced by several very shabby hats among them. A party of the 21st regiment closed the procession. The Magistrates did not attend. Had they appeared, no doubt the spectacle would have been much improved. As it was, it must be owned, if the Peace be, as has been insinuated, a shabby one, the proclamation of it was performed in a shabby manner.—Instead of the great splendour and order that circumstance was attended with in London, we saw much disorder, and no splendour at all;—for the loud huzzas, we had only loud laughs; and for the tune of God save the King, we were treated with the Execution Retreat. I am, Sir, Your constant reader,

OBSERVATOR.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 13 Jameses, Comberwell, from Newcastle, with goods; Mally, Lighton, from Morrocco, ditto; Cumberland, Wilson, from Alenmouth, with oats; Three Brothers, Runciman, from Dunbar, with wheat; Mary, Taylor, from Lochmace, with herrings; Exchange, Jickling, from Burnham, with barley and pease; Friendship, Buchanan, from Hull, with goods; Swift, Wilson, from Aberdeen, ditto; Hellen, Nibbet, from Whitby, with alm; Lady Elizabeth, Gray, from Dunbar, with oil; Endeavour, Marshall, from London, with goods; Livingstone, Stevenson, from ditto, ditto; Endeavour, Rutherford, from Peterburgh, with hemp, iron, deals, &c.; Good Intent, Charteris, from Archangel, with wheat; Anne, Howard, from Portsmouth, with plank; Experiment, Dean, from Hull, with timber.

GOLF-HOUSE, 11th October 1783.

THE Members of the Golf Club are requested to attend a General Meeting of the Society at the Golf-House at Leith, upon Saturday the 18th October instant, upon special business.

#### NOTICE

To the Creditors of ANGUS M'ILLAN, late Drover in Maryburgh.

THAT upon the application of Archibald Stevenson and Hector Cameron, merchants in Glasgow, and Daniel M'Millan then-maker there, three of the Creditors of ANGUS M'ILLAN, late drover in Maryburgh, qualified in terms of the bankrupt statute passed in the last session of Parliament, the Lord Ellick, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, did, upon the 11th day of October current, sequester the whole real and personal estate of the said Angus M'ILLAN, in terms of and under the authority of the said statute; appointed his Creditors to meet at Maryburgh, and within the house of Allan M'Lean vintner there, upon Tuesday the 18th day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate; and granted warrant and commission to the said depute or substitute of the shire of Inverness, and willing them, to any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the said shire, to attend the said meeting, receive production of the grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereof, as required by the statute. Of which interlocutor and appointment of the Lord Ordinary, this public notice is given, that all having interest may attend.

**ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, O.S. 10.** Sarah, Smith, from Königsberg, with barley, &c.; George and Katty, Simpson, from Peterburgh, with wheat and iron; Oswald, Beattie, from Berwick, with oats; I-fobel, Wilson, from Leith, ditto; Nelly, Clark, from Limekilns, with lime; Betty, Bain, ditto, ditto.—11. Coiler, Ure, ditto, ditto. 12. Glasgow Packet, Hanton, from Dundee, with sundries; I-fobel, Patrick, from ditto, with grain; Friendship, Heron, from Leith, with road iron.

**SAILED, Oct. 9.** William and Ann, M'Alpine, for Dunbar, with coals. 10. Carron, Paterfon, for London, with goods; Carron Packet, Smith, for Leith, with coals.

**ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Oct. 6.** Fortitude, Mitchell, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum; Batavier, Jamieson, from Penobscot, with timber.—7. Alexander, Campbell, from Jamaica, with sugar, &c.—8. Jean and Bell, Ferguson, from Newry, in ballast.—9. Prince of Wales cutter, from a cruise.—10. Minerva, Spears, from Jamaica, with sugar, &c. speedwell tender, from England, with discharged seamen.

**SAILED, Oct. 7.** Grizie, Sharp, for Dundalk, with sugar; Three Friends, M'Fie, for Watford, with goods.—9. Jean, Smith, for Liverpool, ditto.

*This Day is published, price 1s. sewed in Marbled Paper, A New Edition, illustrated with COPPERPLATES, of*

# A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON CHIMNEYS,

CONTAINING Full Directions for Preventing or Removing Smoke in Houses. BY JAMES ANDERSON, L.L.D. Sold at the Printing-office of MONDELL and WILSON, foot of the Royal Bank Close; and by the Booksellers in town and country, who may be supplied with quantities at the usual discount. It is now about twelve years since this small treatise was first published; during which time, the truth of the principles on which it is founded have been fully proved by experience. With a view to render this useful knowledge as general as possible, the present cheap edition is offered to the public. Practical masons, and wrights, who occasionally act as architects, by attending to a few plain directions here given, will find themselves enabled to build houses that in all situations will be entirely free from smoke, and will also be instructed in what manner houses already built may be freed from smoke in the most efficacious and cheapest manner.

**GRANGE HUNT.** THE Autumn Meeting is to be held at DUNDEE, to begin on Monday the 10th of November, and to continue a fortnight. It is entreated all the members in Scotland will attend. The MARQUIS OF GRAHAM, Preses. Wm. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

For GRENADA, to call at St VINCENT, The Ship **ALBION**, JOHN ROBERTSON Master, Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 25th current, and clear to sail by the 10th November. For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston and Co., Glasgow, 11th October 1783.

FOR BARDOES AND GRANADA, To call at any of the other Islands to Teward, if encouraging freight offers, The Ship **SALLY**, DAVID SCOTT Master, Will be ready to receive goods on board at Greenock in a few days, and will be clear to sail by the end of October. She is a strong British built vessel, and is very well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. For freight or passage, apply to James Rankin, Greenock, or Andrew M'Kerran merchant, Leith.

To Merchants, Grocers, Agents, Shipmasters, and others, Who have occasion to transport goods, or to be accommodated as passengers, through the

**FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.** THE Proprietors of the Canal, wishing anxiously to accommodate the Public, not only by reducing the expence of conveying goods greatly below that of land carriage; but also to establish a system of facility and dispatch calculated to render this conveyance as secure, and certain as a stage waggon,—have built, and completely fitted, TWO STAGE VESSELS, to ply constantly upon the Canal; the burden of each is about 50 tons; and these vessels are constructed to carry both goods and passengers, and to track thorough in one day. Apartments are fitted up commodiously both for cabin and steerage passengers, and every species of goods, excepting grain in bulk, will be received, and carefully shipped and unloaded by ANDREW FRENCH at the West Bafon, and ALEXANDER CARRICK, at Sea-Lock, Bainsford, and Camelon, for whose fidelity, care, and attention, the Proprietors are responsible; and to whom, and to Alexander Stephen, the Company's agent at Glasgow, and Nicol Baird at Kelvin-head, application may be made.

The Track-Boat **GLASGOW**, JAMES SMITH, Master, is now ready to take on board goods at Sea-Lock, and will begin her first periodical trip on Monday the 20th instant at seven o'clock in the morning. She will receive goods and passengers at Bainsford and Camelon in her way up, and will land the whole the same evening, at the West Bafon at Glasgow.

The Track-Boat **LADY CHARLOTTE**, WILLIAM THOMSON, Master, is now ready to take on board goods at the West Bafon at Glasgow, and will depart from thence on Tuesday the 21st instant, at seven o'clock in the morning, with goods and passengers, to be landed at Camelon and Bainsford, near Falkirk, or to proceed to Sea-Lock, and to arrive at the east end the same evening.

The **LADY CHARLOTTE** will again proceed from Sea-Lock and Camelon, on Thursday, and the **GLASGOW** from the West Bafon, on Friday, exactly at seven o'clock; so that the Public may depend on a certain conveyance every Monday and Thursday from the SEA-LOCK, BAINS-FORD, and CAMELON; and every Tuesday and Friday from the WEST BASON at GLASGOW. At all which stages commodious warehouses are preparing for the reception of the goods and merchandise that may be sent for these vessels, which goods will be conveyed at the following low rates, in full of freight, lock-dues, and agency, viz.

Grain and Flour in sacks and bags	-	7	0	per ton.
Iron, Steel, and Lead,	-	7	0	per do.
All other heavy goods, including sugars,	-	7	6	per do.
Tobacco and Madders,	-	8	0	per do.
Flax,	-	9	0	per do.
Bale Goods, boxes, and Parcels,	-	9	0	per do.
Hemp, Tow, and Wool,	-	10	6	per do.

**PASSENGERS.** Cabin-passengers will also be conveyed at the moderate rate of 2s. or 1d. per mile in full. Steerage-passengers to pay only 1s. or 1/2d. per mile in full; and both to be allowed 40 lb. of luggage. N. B. All passengers going to Glasgow will be landed at the West Bafon; and those going east, will be landed at Camelon, near Falkirk, if desired; from whence, if proper encouragement is given, it is expected stage coaches, caravans, and waggons, will probably be established to convey passengers with parcels, and other goods, at a low rate, by land-carriage to Edinburgh, and the adjacent country. Glasgow, October 8, 1783

# AN OVERSEER WANTED,

To superintend a FARM, LABOURERS, &c. If he understands buying and selling cattle, the more agreeable; and if he should be of a rank and capacity equal to factor, and superintend a considerable landed estate, he can be employed that way also, and his encouragement will be equal to his abilities. It is begged however, that none but steady sober people will apply, particularly none who have been unsuccessful when farming for themselves, or who are above business, are inattentive, fond of pleasure, or dislike regularity, method, and early hours. Letters directed to Mr. Cavin writer, Chapel-street, Edinburgh, will be attended to, if wrote with their own hand, and descriptive of their education, manner of life, and the encouragement they expect.

# LOST, or MISLAID,

A PORTMANTEAU, containing various articles of linen apparel, marked with the letters P. G.; also, a light-coloured cloth coat, with silver plated buttons; a pair of doe-skin leather breeches; two pair of shoes; a pair of boots; and a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles.—The Portmanteau was delivered to the driver of the Diligence going to Aberdeen, from Mr. Dumbreck's in Edinburgh, the 18th of September, and directed to be left at Mr. Marshall's, the King's Arms Inn, Perth.—Any person who may have found it, shall be very liberally rewarded, on the due delivery, either at the above-named place in Perth, or at Mr. Ramsay's, Cowgate Port, in Edinburgh.

# BEEF WANTED AT DUNBAR.

THE Whaling Company at Dunbar want 20,000 lb. of FRESH BEEF delivered in Dunbar the first week of November next.—The meat must be slaughtered in Dunbar; and persons willing to furnish the same must give in their proposals, sealed, and addressed to the Managers of the Company, betwixt and the 25th day of October current, when the lowest offer will be accepted of.

THE Whaling Company have on hand, about Eight Tons of WHALE FINN; about the disposal of which they will be ready to treat with purchasers.

# RABBITS.

ANY Person who has a demand for Rabbits, will be allowed to catch or destroy as many as they please at BARNBOUGLE WARRENS, near Queensferry, provided they do it with ferrets or snares, bring no guns with them, and do not attempt to kill game in any shape. They must fill and dress up all holes they dig; will be allowed to carry off their rabbits, or will get a great price for them on the spot, as is most agreeable; for which purpose, apply for an order at Barnbogle Castle, or to Mr. Melville, Leuchold, near Queensferry. N. B. Ditchers, Dwellers, and those who hollow out trees, are wanted by day, or by piece.

# INN AT ARBROATH.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain, THAT large, commodious, and well-frequented INN, with the Stables, Hay-lofts, Coach-house, and other Office-houses and Garden, all presently possessed by William Fildan vintner in Arbroath; together with several small dwelling-houses adjoining to the fore said subjects. For particulars, apply to Alexander Modie town-clerk of Arbroath, or Thomas Duncan writer, President's Stairs, Edinburgh. Not to be repeated.

**THE Trustee for the Creditors of the deceased** Mr. GILBERT CLARK writer in Edinburgh, having now converted all the trust-subjects into money, proposes to divide the funds among the creditors at Martinmas next. The creditors are hereby requested, betwixt and the 25th October instant, to lodge with John Syme writer at Mr. Mitchellson's, Nicolson's Street, Edinburgh, their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, which may be taken before the trustee, or before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

**The Lands and Estate of KILHEAD, lying in the parish of Commertrees, and county of Dumfries,** the present rent whereof is about 1550 l. Sterling, exclusive of the natural wood, which, at the different entages, gives a considerable price. This Estate consists of about 1000 acres of land, exceedingly improvable. Near 3000 acres are inclosed, and subdivided with dykes, hedges, and stripes of planting. There is upon the estate a large commodious modern Mansion House and offices, some natural oak wood, besides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-stone, and shell marble. The Estate lies in a pleasant level country, along the side of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-west of the town of Annan, and ten south-east of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carlisle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject. The teinds are valued. A considerable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser. The premises, and rental thereof, will be shown by John Johnston at Penninghams, the factor. The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet, to whom any person wanting further information may apply.

# FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c. PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London. Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarse-nesses, sore Throats, and Inflammations on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO, opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had, Published by Authority of the King's Patent, Mr. GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet. The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

# JUDICIAL SALE Of the ESTATE of CRAIGIE.

BY ADJOURNMENT,—AND PRICES REDUCED. To be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, in the Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of November next, betwixt four and six o'clock afternoon, before the Lord on the bills, THE PARCELS FOLLOWING OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE, formerly advertised, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dundas, of Craigie, Baronet, lying in the county of Ayr, viz.

**PARCEL I.** The Freehold Lands and Barony of CRAIGIE, and teinds thereof, with the Lands of BYREHILLS, in the parish of Symington. The proven free rent thereof being 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3 1/4ths Sterling; and the upbet-price now reduced to 19,490 l. Sterling. The other particulars the same as formerly advertised.

**PARCEL V.** The Freehold Lands of BARNWELL, with certain free and bleach duties added thereto, lying in the parish of Craigie; the proven free rent whereof is 139 l. 3 s. 3 d. 3 1/4ths Sterling; and the upbet-price now reduced to 3419 Sterling. The other particulars the same as formerly advertised.

**PARCEL VII.** The Property Lands of WHITEHILLS in the parish of Ayr. The proven free rent, after deduction of one fifth, in respect the proprietor has not right to the teinds, is 44 l.; and the upbet-price of the lands, and of the privilege of purchasing the teinds is now reduced to 1107 l. 13 s. 4 d.

ITEM, in a separate lot, The Great LODGING and Gardens in Milnervall of Ayr; the free rent whereof is proved to be 14 l. 15 s. 3 d. 4 1/4ths, and the upbet-price is 324 l. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel VII. the same as formerly advertised.

**PARCEL IX.** The SALMON and other FISHINGS on the river of Ayr, proven to be worth of yearly rent 100 l. Sterling; and the upbet-price is now reduced to 1440 l.

And, in a separate Lot, The HOUSES and YARDS at Bridgend of Ayr, of proven yearly rent, 2 l. 10 s.; the upbet-price whereof is reduced to thirteen years purchase, and the fees-duties of Newton and Wulaceton of 68 l. 15 s. proven free rent; the upbet-price whereof is reduced to twenty-eight years purchase; agreeable whereunto these subjects will be set up together at 1957 l. 10 s. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel IX. the same as formerly advertised.

NOTA, The sales of Parcel III. being the Barony of Sanquhar, and of Parcel VIII. being the lands of Millquarter, alias Craigie-house, both formerly advertised, are adjourned until the value of the coal on these lands shall be separately ascertained. The Parcels II. IV. and VI. of the estate, formerly advertised, have been since sold.

For further particulars, apply to David Linmond, writer in Ayr, factor on the estate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the signet agent in the process of sale, who will show the rental and title deeds, or to Mr. George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the process, in whose hands the conditions of sale are.

# Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

To be SOLD, by roup, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, on Wednesday the 26th November next, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The Following Heritable SUBJECTS, belonging to Peter Johnston of Carnfalloch for himself, and as representing Alexander Johnston his father, in the three following Lots:

**LOT I.** The Lands and Barony of CARNFALLOCH, comprehending the sundry tenements, farms, fees-duties and others therein described, with an elegant mansion house, office-houses, gardens, inclosures, and policy thereto belonging, and certain other parcels of land, all lying in the county of Dumfries, valued at twenty years purchase of the net rent, after all deductions, and amounting the upbet-price at said valuation to 16,743 l. 18 s. 10 d. 6 1/4ths Sterling money. No value is put upon the house and offices.

**LOT II.** The Barony of CARSLUTH, comprehending the farms and others therein described, lying in the stewardry of Kirkcubright, is valued at twenty-one years purchase of the net rent, after all deductions, amounting the upbet-price to 4576 l. 16 s. 4 d. 6 1/4ths Sterling. The subjects in both these Lots are holden of the Crown.

The proprietor hath right to the teinds of the first lot; and the rights of the second lot, being Bishop's teinds, are deducted from the gross rent, as usual in like cases. The Baronies of Carnfalloch and Carsluth do each of them entitle the proprietor to a vote in the election of a member of Parliament.

**LOT III.** A Decree of Adjudication, at the instance of the Old Alexander Johnston and others, against John Maclean of Lochbuie, dated 16th July 1773, adjudging his lands and estate for payment of two considerable accumulate sums and annualrents; but the same being valued at 80 per cent. of the principal sum and annualrents, the upbet-price, after deduction of all partial payments, amounts, at said valuation, to 3120 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale are in the office of Mr. Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session, who, or Mr. Samuel Mitchellson, senior, writer to the signet, will inform as to all particulars.

# JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF SUTHERLAND.

To be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday, the 3d of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of EMBO, comprehending the Town and Lands of Auchintresferer, the Town and Lands of Rhinhandy, the Mains of Embo, Croftinleatrin, Croftdow, Croftintailor, Smith's Croft, Croftwickhomah-hawick, Blairpenny, Balcherry, the Town and Lands of Hiltoun, and the Quarry on the shore of Embo, all lying in the parish of Dornoch and shire of Sutherland.

The gross yearly rent of these subjects is, in money, 15 l. 6 s. 4 d. Sterling, 142 bolls 3 firks victual, 1034 hens, and five widders. The victual converted at 10 s. per boll, the hens at 3 d. each, and the widders at 2 s. 6 d. each, makes the whole extend to 881 l. 12 s. 2 d. 6 1/4ths, and after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 67 l. 7 s. 11 d. 1 1/4ths, which the Lords value at twenty-three years purchase, the upbet-price of which extends to 1550 l. 3 s. 2 d. 5 1/4ths Sterling.

These lands hold few of the Crown, as come in place of the Bishop of Caithness.

The articles and conditions of sale, &c. are to be seen in the hands of Mr. Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of session; and for further particulars enquire at David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

# TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of SAUCHIE, CHAR-TERSALL, TOUCHGORM, and Others, lying in the parish of St Ninians, and shire of Stirling, and within three miles of the town of Stirling.

The Barony of Sauchie holds of the Crown, and affords above five freehold qualifications to vote for a member of Parliament. The other lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feud-duty. This Estate consists of about 3000 acres, chiefly arable; and, from its vicinity to coal and lime, is capable of very great improvement. There is also great probability of coal and marble on the estate, which may be wrought to advantage. The present free rent is above 1200 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of a lime-work, which yields a considerable annual profit. Several of the leases expire in a few years hence, when a very considerable rise of rent may be depended on.

There is upon the estate a convenient mansion-house, with excellent offices of every kind, and an exceeding good garden, orchard, and nursery of young planting. There is also an extensive wood contiguous to the house, and several young plantations in a thriving condition.

The grievance at Sauchie will show the estate. James Walker writer to the signet will show the writs and progress, and a rental and plan of the estate; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson comptroller in Edinburgh, any person inclining to treat for the purchase may apply.